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WHEN LAND IS NEEDED. RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC.

A discussion on the two reports published by the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Reconstruction to deal with "the acquisition and valuation of land for public purposes," took place at a meeting of the Surveyors' Institution, held in Great George Street, Westminster, recently. Mr. George Freeman, K.C., a member of the Committee, said they had endeavoured to arrive at greater uniformity of procedure. They proposed there should be one central authority before which all applications for power to purchase should be made, and it rested with that authority whether the matter should go to a small tribunal, a large tribunal, or whether a bill should be promoted. They also asked that the proposed tribunal should have absolute discretion as to costs (hear, hear) and they looked upon that power as one of the greatest safeguards in regard to the methods of procedure. The Committee, in the second report, was unanimous that the jury should be swept away, and that the three arbitrators should be reduced to one. On the question of special adaptability, where a piece of land was more valuable for public purposes than to the estate, the Committee had unanimously resolved that in the future such adaptability should not be an element of market value. As to the question of compensation for damage and payment for betterment, the Committee had decided that if a man was injured, whether he took his property or not, they must compensate him, but if they bettered his land, then he must pay his fair share.

Mr. Balfour Browne, K.C., considered that the second report embodied all that they know of the Lands Clauses Act. He thought that the alterations were certainly not to the benefit of the public, and ought not to be sanctioned by Parliament. The change of the basis of compensation was in his opinion a serious error. Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., the chairman of the Committee, believed that one of the factors at the back of the demand for the nationalisation of land was that land was limited in extent, that many wanted it, and that all felt that the possession of land should be a duty and a right of making the most of that land in the public interest. It was only when the nation did not require the use of land that the owner was entitled to keep the exclusive use of it. The recognition of that principle was at the bottom of the two reports of the Committee, and it was only the recognition of that principle which would meet the broad sense of justice and expediency which was developing in the nation at the present time with regard to land. Wherever it could be shown that it was in the national interest that a given piece of land should be put to some other use, then it should be open to the Government, the local authority, or a private promoter, to make application for a compulsory order for the acquisition of that land upon terms of fair compensation (hear, hear). The recognition of that principle was essential for the real development of the national resources in the decades of reconstruction after the war. He believed that the nationalisation of land, or resources of the country was certain to stamp out initiative and real progress (hear, hear). He felt very strongly that unless they made land available for public purposes easily, cheaply, and rapidly, they would find that the demand for the larger measure of reform—though he did not think it reform—would gain the day.

NEGLIGENT SERVANTS. CANNOT CLAIM WAGES FOR DISMISSAL.

An important decision was given in Alor Gajah District by the District Officer and Magistrate, Mr. Williams, on the 2nd instant.

Mr. F. O. Rasmussen, proprietor of Ceter Estate, had dismissed a conductor by name Arul on account of negligence of duty and refused to pay him any salary for the time elapsed since last payment of salary.

Mr. Arul summoned Mr. Rasmussen claiming salary for January as well as a month's salary in lieu of notice, and Mr. Rasmussen took out a cross summons against Mr. Arul claiming a similar sum as compensation for loss sustained through the negligence of the conductor.

In his defence Mr. Rasmussen quoted from the Malay Mail of October 12th, 1918, a leading article, where a very clear example of justice is mentioned in the decision given by Lord Chief Justice Denman and Justice Littlejohn, Paterson and Coleridge in the case of Ridgway vs. The Hungerford Market Company, in 1833, who held that where a yearly servant is dismissed by his master for a cause which is sufficient to justify such dismissal he cannot recover any wages *pro rata* for such period as has elapsed since the last payment of wages and the date of his dismissal. Lord Chief Justice Denman observed: "The case of Turner vs. Robinson," in which it had been held that where a servant hired at so much per annum was dismissed for misconduct he was not entitled to any of the wages of the current year, and many other cases have shown that if a party hired for a certain time so conducts himself that he cannot give consideration for his salary he shall forfeit the current salary even for the time during which he has served." Mr. Justice Littlejohn in the course of his judgment remarked: "If his dismissal be justifiable for his misconduct he cannot recover any of the current salary." Justice Paterson and Coleridge delivered judgments to the same effect.

After hearing the defence in which Mr. Rasmussen gave evidence of the negligence of the conductor, the magistrate dismissed the conductor's claim and ordered him to pay Mr. Rasmussen the amount claimed as compensation with costs.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING. GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Colonel Leslie Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, has answered in the parliamentary papers, a number of questions as to the national shipyards and the Government policy concerning them. To the end of January the expenditure on the yards, including the cost of housing and of acquiring the property of the Standard Shipbuilding Company, but excluding cost of shipbuilding and of stores and plant contracted for, but not yet charged to works, amounted to approximately £4,000,000. The charge for military labour included in this sum is at present under consideration by the War Office, and may be considerably reduced. Twelve berths have been completed at the national shipyards, six keels have been laid down, but no vessels have yet been launched from those berths.

Asked by Mr. Thomas Shaw, the Labour member for Preston, whether the Government would carry on the shipyards as a national institution, associating the trade unions in the management, Colonel Wilson said: "I am glad of this opportunity of explaining the policy of the Government in this matter. The shipyards were built as a war measure. If the Government were now to retain and operate them indefinitely, they would be in competition either with shipowners (if the Government kept the ships) or with shipbuilders (if the Government sold them). The fear of such competition, with all the resources of the public exchequer behind it, would be bound to create a want of confidence in the shipbuilding and shipbuilding industries, which are vital to the prosperity of this country, at the very moment when it is essential that the normal trade and industry of the kingdom should get going again as quickly and on as large a scale as possible. Therefore it has been decided after full and careful consideration by the Government, not to retain those yards as a Government undertaking, provided, of course, that they can be disposed of on fair and proper terms. It is the intention before disposing of them to complete the three shipyards on a reduced scale, and also to proceed with the housing scheme. I need hardly add that, as already announced, I should welcome any proposal or suggestion which would provide for the participation of labour in the management and profits of the shipyards or for their direct operation by Labour organisations."

RESTORING THE MERCANTILE MARINE.
Sir Edward Nicholl asked the Shipping Controller: (1) If he will immediately take steps to stop the shipbuilding for and sale of tonnage to foreign countries, until this country's pre-war supremacy of mercantile tonnage has been restored, following the enormous destruction and loss through enemy action; (2) if he is aware that large sums of money have been handed over to North-East Coast shipbuilders by foreign countries to have the first call on new tonnage.

Colonel Wilson replied that the question had received the constant attention of the Shipping Controller for a long time past. "The value to the nation of the extensive foreign connection possessed by British shipbuilders before the war is very great," he added. "Subject to this and to the obligations of Great Britain towards her Allies and certain neutral countries, of which Norway is the chief, where she had been made available for Allied service during the war, the policy of the Controller is to encourage and hasten in every possible way the restoration of the British mercantile marine. The powers at present vested in the department enable the fullest control to be exercised over both the sale and construction of tonnage for foreign account, and the Controller is satisfied that no action has been taken in this regard to the prejudice of the paramount object referred to."

Asked how much British tonnage was available in the years 1916-17-18, Colonel Wilson gave the following figures for vessels of 500 tons (gross) and over, including tonnage on Colonial registers:

	Tons (Gross).
January 1st, 1916	16,300,000
January 1st, 1917	17,500,000
January 1st, 1918	16,300,000
January 1st, 1919	16,350,000

British imports carried in British tonnage were estimated to have been as follows:—

	Tons.
1916	31,000,000
1917	31,000,000
1918	30,000,000

THE SUPER-TRIPLANE.

A giant machine which is calculated to astonish the world is the Tarrant super-triplane, the parts of which I saw assembled to-day (writes a *Daily Express* correspondent). It is the invention of Mr. W. G. Tarrant, of Byfleet, and was designed originally to carry bombs to Berlin.

According to the details given me by a departmental manager at the works, this machine is capable of a 30-40 hours' flight and of carrying 100 people for a flight of 500 miles at a speed of ninety miles an hour.

Its span is 150 feet, its height forty feet, and it will lift ten tons. It is under dual control, and also carries two engines, each having its own complete set of instruments, to control the six engines. The method of construction, which excludes the use of all bracing wires, makes it possible, it is claimed, to multiply the dimensions of the machine indefinitely.

In comparison with the Handley Page, the Tarrant machine is as a Newfoundland to a small fox terrier.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The report of the work done in March is as follows:—

CITY HALL WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Stubb) 279 vests, 34 pyjamas, 19 shirts, 2 kimono bed-jackets, 5 pairs ladies' knickers, 1 girl's dress, 61 boys' overalls, 25 babies' vests, 24 milk covers, 230 handkerchiefs, and 99 pairs pants.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE (under Miss Laureico) 10 pairs socks, 12 mufflers, 1 sweater, 72 khaki handkerchiefs, 240 jug covers, 8 mosquito nets, 24 mops, 22 knitted scrubbers, 8 eye bandages, 1,524 rolled bandages, and 1,440 sponge swabs.

PEAK CLUB WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Harston) 192 roller bandages, 30 dysentery pads, 12 pneumonia jackets, 2 gauze many tail bandages, and 3 flannellette stump bandages.

The following letters have been received by The Union Church Work Party:—

Dear Mrs. Hickling, After all this long time of silence and delay, I trust it may be some recompense to you and your busy company of loving workers to learn from Sister Duncan's letter how happily the long-expected box arrived after all, just in time for the wrong Christmas. Its long wait at Vancouver enabled it to fill a gap in the Christmas entertainment of a big hospital near Amiens full of the men who had helped to win the last battles of the war. The enclosed letter does not make you quite realise what a burden it lifted from the generous heart of one of our very bravest and best matrons, who played a gallant part in the great retreat of last Spring, and it was a happy chance that led a few Chinese patients to that hospital to share your gifts and tell the secret of the puzzle.

I like to feel that all such bountiful and loving gifts as yours have some special part of their own to fill, and I would like you all to understand that to my mind your box's long journey could not have had a more fitting ending, and no human hand could have guided it so exactly. In these days of solemn thankfulness, many have had a new revelation of the "Divinity that shapes our ends." Most heartily do I thank you and all whose hearts and hands had shared in these wonderful, comforting Christmas boxes that have done so much to bring ease and cheer to the brave lads who dared so much for us—With every kind wish, Faithfully yours,

(Signed) T. L. BEVERIDGE
(D.A.P.C.).

12, Casualty Clearing Station,
B. E. Force.

January 29th, 1919.

My dear Friends,—I am enclosing this letter in one to Lieut.-Col. Beveridge and asking him if he will be good enough to address it for me, as unfortunately in March when we lost everything, I lost this address in China.

About September, 1917, you very kindly sent a very large case of goods to us through Lieut.-Col. Beveridge, and I am afraid both he and I almost despaired of seeing it after such a long time, although we hadn't forgotten about it.

We are now at Busigny, a place where one cannot get anything, and I had almost given up hopes of being able to give each patient some little thing on Christmas morning when the day before Christmas, this huge case was brought to the entrance of my Red Cross store.

We were not long in getting it unpacked; everything in perfect condition although it had been so long on the way.

All that evening we were busy making up the packages and, in this way, every patient got something in the morning. They were all so delighted and so interested, when they were told they had come all the way from China. Everything was utilized—shirts, socks, handkerchiefs. The socks were all so beautifully knitted. At the time we had 3 Chinese patients and they were very keen about the puzzles, and showed us how to do them. It really was most kind of you to make and send all these things, and I do think if you had seen how very much appreciated they were, you would have felt your work had not been in vain. I think you very much, both for the articles and for the kind thought and love, which prompted you to remember those so far away.

The fighting is over now, but the work is not yet finished; we are all so thankful there are no more wounded coming. It was all so sad.

With renewed thanks to all, and kind thoughts to each one who helped to fill the case.—I am, Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) A. DUNCAN
(Sister-in-Charge).

"BLESS THE KAISER."

Hindenburg, speaking at Main Head-quarters on the ex-Kaiser's birthday, said:—"Even those who disagree with us would think it cowardice and un-faithfulness—two of the most unbecoming qualities—if we did not openly confess to-day that we remember the Kaiser not only with love, gratefulness, and reverence but also with great grief. God bless and strengthen him to bear his heavy fate."

PERSECUTING A FEMALE COUSIN.

A MAN'S DEMANDS FOR MONEY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with attempting to assault a young Chinese woman.

Inspector Macdonald stated that defendant had been brought up in complainant's family, which was formerly very wealthy and established at Cheung Chau. Unfortunately, when the father died it was found that through several transactions all the money had been lost. The half-a-dozen wives of the man then left the place, taking everything with them, and the complainant was stranded. Fortunately she contracted a marriage with an Indian and was living happily. Defendant had been in the habit of dropping in at her home at different times and demanding money.

He was more or less out of employment, though at times he worked as a fireman. On one occasion when he visited complainant he pointed a revolver at her and threatened to kill her. On information received, the Police visited the house on Tuesday night and arrested defendant. The man was a perfect nuisance to the neighbourhood.

The complainant, a neatly-dressed, pretty young woman, stated that she had given defendant money on one or two occasions. He was always causing trouble, and when she refused to give him \$10 to join some club he threatened to kill both herself and her husband. Defendant had also remonstrated with her for marrying an Indian, and had stated that if she had married a Chinese she might have had several thousands of dollars.

Defendant stated that he only paid a visit to his cousin to ask her to tell her husband not to shoot his family of seven persons, as he had threatened. He had also told her that it was a shame to have married a poor Indian instead of a wealthy Chinese.

Mr. Orme sentenced the defendant to fourteen days' hard labour, and ordered him to sign a bond of \$100 to keep the peace for a year.

CLUB OR LODGING-HOUSE?

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with keeping a lodging-house without a licence.

Inspector Kent stated that in his opinion the place was used as a club more than a lodging-house, although they had no evidence to prove it. The Police raided the place and saw fourteen persons of the coolie class sleeping there. These men informed witness that they were paying defendant \$2 a month for lodging, without the use of cooking utensils or kerosene. The Police regarded the keeping of a lodging-house without a licence as a very serious offence. Mr. Orme fined defendant \$25.

SERVANT MISAPPROPRIATES FUNDS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with misappropriating \$45, belonging to his master.

The defendant stated that he was given \$20, not \$45, to get a shipment of peanut oil. As he was in want of money he used the sum to pay off debts.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to four weeks' hard labour.

AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a respectable-looking Chinese, dressed in European clothes, was charged with being in unlawful possession of 74 taels of raw opium.

Defendant was arrested while going aboard the *Anakusa Maru*, and the opium was found concealed underneath his bedding.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz, who appeared for defendant, pleaded for leniency on the ground that the opium had been given to defendant by another man who wanted it conveyed to the country.

Mr. Orme fined defendant \$50 with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

BLINDED BY THE WAR.

The *New York Times* Paris correspondent says the number of totally blinded men among the Allied forces during the war has been calculated at 7,000. Those who have lost one eye amount to between 20,000 and 30,000.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE PROPOSED JESUIT COLLEGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, If all the critics of the world were to adopt the logic and style of criticism of your correspondent "Critic," criticism can well be relegated to the dustbin, despite Matthew Arnold's saying that criticism is a disinterested endeavour to learn and to propagate that which is known.

It is painful to be drawn into a religious argument. I wonder if your correspondent knows, though he poses as a student of religious history, that it is the common belief of Roman Catholics that the pope is infallible when speaking *ex cathedra*. According to his lurid argument, Pope Clement XIV. was fallible, and this Clement's fallibility was refuted by Pius VII's infallibility.

He also seems to ignore that it is the first business of everyone, whether politician or otherwise, to see to the salvation of his soul, how can this irreducible logician expect politicians to refrain from meddling with religion? Through out his correspondence he not only meddles with that which he does not know, but even muddles his words. He seems to confuse Jesuitism, as practised by modern Jesuits, with religion. When the Marquis de Pombal and the Portuguese Republicans drove the Jesuits out of Portugal I am sure they did not do so out of mere hatred for "Jesuitism," but for the Jesuits in person for meddling with politics, which is not their concern. Our Lord Jesus Christ, let him understand, never meddled with politics. He advised people to "give to Caesar what is Caesar's, and to God what is God's."

The last part of your correspondent's letter requires no reply. It were better that people like your correspondent should leave the ink dry in their inkpots, for their words can bring no good to us, but only stir up strife and bad blood. Yours, etc.,

JOHN KESTREL.

Hongkong, April 16th.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, With reference to your correspondent's letter in today's paper, may I suggest that a stricter enforcement of the existing laws by the police and sanitary officials would be much more effective than the multiplication of societies?

Section 6 (b) of the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845, provides a penalty of \$50 for any person who wantonly, or cruelly, mutilates, or otherwise ill-uses, any horse, dog or other animal.

Section 63 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903, is as follows:—

"53. No person shall bring into the Colony, or drive, carry, transport, remove, or have or keep, or knowingly suffer to be had or kept under his control or on his premises, any animal or other creature used for human food in any way which may cause it needless or avoidable suffering."

This provision should cover the case of cattle in junk without food or water.

A Dog's Home is provided for Dogs, and a Pound for other stray animals.

The Sanitary Department controls all cattle-sheds, pig-sties and markets, and by laws provide for the cleanliness of such places, and the provision of water and food for the animals; the Sanitary Inspectors can deal with unsanitary bird-shops, etc.

The Police and Sanitary Inspectors no doubt do their best to prevent ill-treatment and to prosecute offenders, and if every "Lover of Animals" were to report every case of cruelty witnessed by him or her to one of these officers there would be no need for a Society. If dissatisfied with the action of the officer a report to the Head of his Department would no doubt be effective. Yours truly,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

Hongkong, April 16th, 1919.

"THE CRUCIFIXION."

As announced in another column, Stainer's devotional work "The Crucifixion" will be sung by a chorus of about 80 voices in St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday evening at 8.15 p.m. As it is likely that the church will be crowded to its utmost capacity, those desirous of attending should be careful to arrive early in order to secure seats.

A short organ recital, commencing at 8.45 p.m., will be given whilst the congregation is assembling, when the following pieces will be played by Mr. J. W. White, the acting-organist:—"Funeral March" (W. Faulke), "Serenade" (W. W. W. W.), "Requiem" (Basil Harwood), and "Choral Prelude" or "O come and mourn" (C. H. H. Parry).

At the conclusion of the singing of "The Crucifixion" a collection will be taken in aid of the Organ Fund, and it is hoped that the response will be so liberal that the splendid instrument will be freed from debt.

ALL OVER A BOTTLE OF STOUT.

STAFF-SERGEANT SUMMONED
FOR ASSAULT.

CASE DISMISSED.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Staff-Sergeant of the local Garrison was summoned for assault by a European lady, the wife of a Sergeant Major, who is on active service in Italy. The alleged assault took place on April 7th in the military quarters at Kennedy Road. The case created a great deal of interest, many Europeans being present in Court.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the defendant, stated that his client absolutely denied the assault. He admitted that he was very bad tempered when he found that certain provisions belonging to him were missing from the compradore's basket, and he was perfectly ready to offer an apology to defendant for going into her quarters. If she would not accept an apology he was willing to fight the case out.

Mr. Lindsell (to complainant): You understand what Mr. Goldring says for the defendant. The defendant is not prepared to admit that he assaulted you. He is prepared to apologise to you for trespassing.

Mr. Goldring: I don't go so far as trespassing. He simply entered the quarters. It is a very technical trespass.

Mr. Lindsell: Defendant is prepared to apologise for disturbing you at your quarters.

Complainant: He is telling a lie, sir. Mr. Lindsell: Are you prepared to accept the apology? Complainant: No. Captain H. M. Macaulay, of the R.A.M.C., said he knew complainant. She came on April 8th to his office next door to Wellington Barracks in the morning. She complained of a pain in the throat, also of difficulty in swallowing. Witness examined her throat, but could find no marks of violence, no swelling, scratches, bruises, or other evidence of injury. He also examined the inside of her throat and found nothing abnormal there.

Mr. Lindsell: Were there signs of internal pain? Witness: She complained of pains in her side, but I did not examine her internally.

Mr. Goldring: Does she come to see you often? Witness: Yes, during last year she paid me some visits.

Is she not slightly hysterical or more than hysterical? Yes.

The tendency to hysterics would be accentuated by the use of alcohol?—Yes. Supposing she drank a quart of stout at 7.30 a.m., being a hysterical person, she would naturally be in a very excited state? I think anyone would be.

A quart of stout on an empty stomach would not do anybody any good?—No.

Complainant: When you painted my throat did you say it was swollen? You painted it with iodine and asked your orderly to continue doing so?—Witness: I did paint your throat. I did not say it was swollen or injured internally. I painted it because you complained of pain.

You said my throat was bruised low down and that you could not get to that place. Is that not the truth? Captain?—I may have said that.

You asked your orderly to paint my throat and you gave me liniment to rub on my side? I did order the orderly to paint your throat.

Mr. Lindsell: Why were orders for painting necessary if there were no signs of injury?—She complained of pains and I painted the parts with iodine to diminish the pains.

Mr. Goldring: It is a natural thing to do. If I have a pain in my wrist I rub in iodine.

Complainant:—When you know the summons was issued, why did you ask the orderly to stop the painting?

Witness: Is that a question?

Mr. Lindsell: Is that a fact?

Witness replied that he had heard rumours of a summons previous to that date. The reason why he stopped the painting was because the throat was well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring witness said that painting was a common thing in cases of pain, etc.

Lieut.-Col. Crisp stated that he saw complainant on April 7th when he went to the Military Hospital at Bowen Road. She complained to him that defendant had been into her quarters and assaulted her. She was in a very excited condition and witness could hardly understand what she was referring to. Witness furthermore did not know who she was at the time. She also asked witness to look at a mark on the side of her throat. There was a red mark about two inches square. Witness told her that he would see defendant about it and hear the other side of the story. He then quietened her and sent her away. It was difficult to state how the mark was caused. It might have been caused by somebody pinching the neck.

Mr. Goldring: There were no marks of violence which might have been caused by another party?—Witness: No. There was a mark as if pinched. Were you shown any other bruises or marks?—No.

Was complainant in a normal state?—No.

With reference to defendant's character witness stated that defendant had been working as a clerk under him for five and a half years being over fourteen years in the service. He had an exemplary character.

Mr. Goldring: I do not like to put the question. I leave it to your Worship, but I wish to know whether witness can draw any inference as to whether complainant was in any way under the influence of alcohol at the time?—Witness: I cannot say. She was very excited.

Complainant: If you did not think there was anything wrong why did you say you would get defendant to apologise? Why did you say you would talk to defendant very severely and get him to apologise? If I was not in the right why should he apologise?

Witness: My statement was: I can do nothing at all until I hear the other side of the case. When I hear the other side of the case—it is not a military matter if I consider that there is any reason for an apology, I will see that defendant apologises. You said: "I don't want any apology whatever."

Complainant: And why should I want an apology after he knocked me?

Complainant said that her husband was away in Italy. She had lived in Kennedy Road for five or six years. Defendant lived in the same block of buildings as herself. They had a quarrel over two years ago and they had never spoken to each other for the last six months. On the morning of April 7th she was scrubbing the back verandah of her house when she heard some one shouting and swearing in a front room. She was then surprised to see defendant entering her premises, wearing his pyjamas. As soon as he entered he got her by the throat, punched her on her side, and then threw her down on the floor. Defendant was shouting and swearing, though she could not remember what he said exactly.

Mr. Lindsell: You did not know why he attacked you?—Complainant: Not at that time. I got up and he again held me by the throat, and threw me down. Continuing, she said when she got up again defendant once more attacked her, and when she fell on the floor a chair over-balanced and fell at her side. When she raised herself up again she thought defendant was going to attack her with her clenched fists and she screamed. The children came in at that moment and they would be able to relate the subsequent incidents better than she as she was in a dazed condition.

Mr. Lindsell: Were you on the floor when they came in?—Complainant: Yes. The only thing I contradict is that I was the worse for drink. I was entirely sober. I never had any alcohol that morning. I was cleaning up the house.

Mr. Goldring: You are not a teetotaler?—No.

On this particular morning did you take anything out of the basket which was not ordered by you?—I ordered a bottle of stout.

Did you take anything out of the basket not in your order?—I took a bottle of stout. It was on my order.

I will call the compradore to say that you had not ordered a bottle of stout?—My book shows I did.

The compradore book was next handed round for inspection.

Mr. Goldring: Can you tell me why the orders in the book stopped from the 7th?—The defendant threw the book at my feet.

When he had it was that order written or not?—It was.

Will you swear on oath before God that the writing was there?—Yes.

Mr. Lindsell: You wrote it afterwards?—Witness: No.

Did you take the bottle of stout?—Yes. Continuing witness said that she wrote her orders every night. Sometimes she wrote, sometimes her son and sometimes the compradore. When the stout was brought she found that a quart had not been brought for her, so she told the compradore that she would take one of the other quarts of stout as she was going out early and that the compradore could replace it.

Mr. Lindsell: You still say you do not know why defendant came to your house?—Witness: I had no idea at the time. He has never been to my house before.

Mr. Goldring: Have you had any complaints of taking things out of other people's baskets?—Witness: Never in my life.

Will you seriously deny it?—I never took anything in my life.

Will my instructions are that you have done so. You know defendant?—Yes, but we never speak to each other.

He is not a disorderly person?—No.

When defendant arrived the bottle of stout was open?—Yes.

You had drunk a little?—No.

Mr. Goldring said that the compradore's boy told him that there was only half the bottle of stout. Probably one of defendant's children or she had poured it into the sink.

When did you intend to drink the stout?—At 10 o'clock.

You opened it, threw the froth away, and wanted to drink it "flat" three hours later?—Yes.

You were well enough after the alleged assault to walk to Bowen Road?—Yes, my will did it. I was not going to be thrown about.

Your will power enabled you to do it after being thrown down several times?—Yes.

You never drink beer?—No.

Who drinks the beer that you send for from the R.G.A. Canton?—You had better find that out from the Canton yourself.

Do you suffer from giddiness?—I suffer from pains in the head when I do too much hard work.

You work very hard?—Yes, because my money won't run to an amah.

You are giddy and hysterical at times?—I am never hysterical.

Mr. Lindsell: Whose writing is it on the last page of the book?—Witness: My youngest son's.

He has not entered anything previously?—He is only at home on Saturdays and Sundays.

Complainant's son said that at about 7.30 a.m. he heard his mother cry out: "You hit me." Witness ran into the sitting room and saw his mother on the floor with an overturned chair at her side.

When his mother got up to set the chair aright, defendant took her by the throat and threw her down. Defendant then asked him for the bottle of stout and witness ran into the kitchen to get it.

Mr. Lindsell: How did you know it was in the kitchen?—Witness: My mother usually puts it there.

Continuing, witness said he did not know whether the bottle was open or empty. Defendant threw the bottle across the kitchen and it broke, after which he again assaulted his mother. When his mother asked for her compradore book, defendant threw it at her, and, raising his fist at her, said: "I'd like to murder the whole damned lot of you." He then left the house.

Witness denied that either he or his brother had ever been severely talked to by defendant for setting fire to the hill-side.

Another son gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Goldring said he did not think it was any use for him to put forward witnesses for the defence. There were no marks of violence found on complainant an hour after when she saw Col. Crisp. It might be expected that had she been assaulted in the way she said she was, there would have been swellings a few days later. The statements made by her two sons were obviously taught them. Defendant had a good character and had been recommended for distinguished services.

Defendant stated that at 7 a.m. the compradore's coolie arrived with provisions and he found that a bottle of stout was missing. The coolie stated that complainant had taken the bottle of stout and he also produced complainant's book, which had no such order. Complainant had written at the foot of the page: "I have taken a bottle of stout because I am going out."

At this stage it was discovered that a page in complainant's book had been torn off and entries made on another page.

Continuing, the defendant said that the stout was not for him, but for his wife as she was wearing a baby. He went down to complainant's place and complainant said she was sorry she had taken the bottle of stout as she was under the impression that it was hers. He replied: "Now look here, you know very well this is not by any means the first instance you have interfered with my provisions. I have had to go without my morning meal, because you have taken my bread." Witness here explained that his bread was missing, and as he had to leave for office at 9 a.m. he could not wait for another loaf of bread. He asked her for the stout as his wife wanted it. Complainant replied: "I cannot return it now, as I have opened it and had some of it." Complainant had the appearance of being up all night, and she endeavoured to sit on an arm of the chair which turned over and she fell on the ground. It then occurred to him that she was under the influence of liquor. He assisted her into a chair, and it was then that the children came in. He desired assaulting her, neither did he dash the bottle of stout on the ground.

Complainant: You dashed it on the ground. There are marks of stout on the kitchen wall?

Mr. Goldring: There may be gallons of stout thrown on the kitchen wall.

Mr. Lindsell stated that from the fact that a page of the compradore's book had been torn, there seemed to be something suspicious. Complainant was evidently trying to hide something. He dismissed the case.

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TO-NIGHT!

THE HOUSE OF HATE

Episode 16

"THE VIAL OF DEATH."

Episode 17

"THE DEATH SKETCH."

After a long absence Pearl White again reappears with us. Come and renew acquaintance with the story.

MATINEE

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Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919.

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INSPECTION INVITED.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CHARTER OUTLINED.

SAAR BASIN TO FORM A SEPARATE STATE.

FROM REBELLION TO REVELRY.

CAIRO OVER-JOYED AT RELEASE OF NATIONALIST LEADERS.

EARLIER CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S SCHEME

PARIS, April 11th.

At a plenary session of the Peace Conference, at which M. Clemenceau presided, Mr. G. N. Barnes, introducing the Committee's scheme for an international labour organisation, together with a number of resolutions in that connection for insertion in the Peace Treaty, outlined the unhappy nature of pre-war labour conditions. He emphasised that all workers were determined never to return to those conditions. Consequently, the Committee's task was to provide means for the promotion of a better mental atmosphere and improved material conditions. He urged that the highest wage-earning countries were not the least successful in world competition.

For the first time in history they were now seeking to get the co-operation of all concerned namely, the States, employers, and workers—with a view to raising the standard of life everywhere.

The Committee had come to the conclusion that the best means of securing this was not by penalties, but by publicity and by agreement. Therefore, they had provided for a public Conference of representatives of the States, employers and workers, that is of all concerned who would be armed with the fullest information.

The fundamental idea of the proposed organisation would be the collection and distribution of information with a view to stimulating healthy public opinion. The organisation would work through the League of Nations and in harmony with it.

An annual conference would be held at the seat of the League of Nations. The Conference would consist of four members of each State two being State representatives, one for the workers, and one for employers. Each delegate would be allowed to vote separately, with a view to promoting a spirit of internationality.

A permanent office would be situated at this seat to collect and distribute information. The office would be under the control of a governing body constituted like the Conference—namely, half Government and half non-Government representatives.

As regards procedure, Mr. G. N. Barnes explained that, when a two-thirds majority of the Conference framed a draft convention or a recommendation, it would be deposited with the General Secretary of the League of Nations.

After that, each high contracting party must submit the convention to its competent authority within twelve months, and certain reservations would be embodied to meet all difficulties as regards federal States; also provisions would be included for providing special modifications in cases of countries imperfectly developed, or with peculiar climatic conditions, etc.

The scheme provided for certain "enforcement clauses" but reliance is placed upon publicity and enquiry, with appeal, as a last resort, to the League of Nations.

It was proposed that the first Conference be held in Washington in 1919 provided that the United States agreed to co-operate in it.

In concluding, Mr. Barnes emphasised the importance of the proposed scheme. It would strengthen the League of Nations by enabling it to take root in the daily life of the peoples.

President Wilson, on behalf of the workers of the United States, welcomed the labour charter, and also suggested a conference at Washington.

LATER.

The representatives from the Dominions present were Sir Robert Borden, General Botha, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Mr. W. F. Massey, Mr. Joseph Cook, Lord Sinha, and the Maharaja of Bikanir. The amendment of Sir R. L. Borden, inviting the Conference to bring the Labour Convention into conformity with the covenant of the League of Nations, was passed unanimously.

The important question of inclusion of Mr. Barnes' nine resolutions in the Peace Treaty was not decided. Consequently, the inclusion rests with the Council of Four.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE PRESIDENT WILSON'S RETURN TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 11th.

The George Washington sailed for West to-day.

THE FATE OF THE SAAR BASIN.

PARIS, April 11th.

It has been decided that the Saar Basin shall form a separate State under the aegis of the League of Nations. The coal will go to the French in perpetuity to replace damaged mines, and as part of France's claim for reparation. It is believed that the French will also have a number of important administrative posts, but not a complete mandate.

NO AMOUNT FOR REPARATION IN PEACE TREATY.

It has also been decided that a certain zone shall be completely demilitarised along the left bank of the Rhine, and that no amount for reparations shall appear in the Peace Treaty.

EARLIER CABLES

FRENCH AVERSE TO A SECRET CONFERENCE.

PARIS, April 13th.

A Havas message says:—The French public's demand for an open Peace Conference grows. The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies will propose that a secret session be held for the purpose of demanding explanations from M. Clemenceau.

IS GERMANY BECOMING MORE PROVOCATIVE?

The feeling of the French public is shown by the action of the Civic League, which has placed huge posters on the walls of Paris pointing out that Germany has become more provocative than ever, and that it has become more necessary for the French people to rally round the Government. The League asks that Germany make good all destroyed property and reimburse the cost of the war.

LATEST CABLES.

EGYPT.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, April 7th.

Learning of the news of the release of the deported Nationalist leaders, Cairo gave itself up to revelry. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed.

Enormous crowds thronged the streets all day long, singing and cheering. Processions in which all classes, including women, participated were formed. There were no disorders of any kind.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. GUARDING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

PARIS, April 11th.

The League of Nations' Commission yesterday chose Geneva as the seat of the League, and adopted new provisions ensuring that the Monroe doctrine would not be affected by the provisions of the Covenant.

EARLIER CABLES

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS ON RACIAL EQUALITY.

PARIS, April 13th.

A Havas message says:—

A prolonged sitting of the League of Nations' Commission discussed race equality, but reached no definite decision. The Japanese delegates raised an amendment for racial equality, demanding that an addition should be made to the preamble of the Covenant whereby States who were members of the League should not only maintain frank and loyal relations, but also recognize equality of nations. Of seventeen votes, eleven were favourable, the minority of voters insisting on reserving their vote, with intent to develop them at the next plenary sitting of the Commission for a final decision.

Two amendments, proposed by the French delegation—for the suppression of the manufacture of war material and the creation of a permanent inter-Allied military central organization—were also reserved for final decision.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF THE COVENANT.

PARIS, April 12th.

(Via New York.)

The following is an official summary of the Covenant of the League of Nations:—

I.—The League of Nations is founded in order to promote international co-operation and to secure peace. The League will include (a) the belligerent States named in a document annexed to the Covenant; (b) all the Neutral States so named; and (c) in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the States already members of the League. To-day a State may withdraw from the League providing it had kept its obligations to date on giving two years' notice.

II.—The League will act through an Assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member States, each State, however, having only one vote, and a Council comprising, for the present, one representative of each of the Five Great Powers and one each of four other Powers as selected from time to time by the Assembly. The number of Powers of each class represented on the Council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. Other Powers have the right to sit as members of the Council during the discussion of matters in which they are especially interested. In the Council, as in the Assembly, each State will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals (the Council at least once a year), and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be unanimous, except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by a majority vote. The League will have a permanent Secretariat under a Secretary-General. The Secretariat and all other bodies under the League may include women equally with men. A permanent Court of International Justice and various permanent Commissions and Bureaux are also to be established.

III.—The member States agree:—(a) To reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the Council, but only adopted with the consent of the States themselves; thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the Council.

(b) To exchange full information of their existing Armies, and their Naval and Military programmes.

(c) To respect each other's territory and personal independence, and guarantee them against foreign aggression.

(d) To submit all International disputes either to arbitration or to enquiry by the Council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any dispute whose object-matter falls solely within a State's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award or unanimous recommendation has been made; and even then not to go to war with a State which accepts the award or recommendation.

(e) To regard a State which has broken the Covenant as having committed an act of war against the League; to break off all economic and other relations with it; and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops of those States contributing armed force on behalf of the League. The Council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several Governments concerned, but (the approval of the latter is necessary). (State) not members of the League will be invited to accept the obligations of the League for the purposes of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced.

(f) Not to consider any Treaty binding till it has been communicated to the League, which will then proceed to publish it; to admit the right of the Assembly to advise the reconsideration of Treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs; and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the Covenant.

A State which breaks its agreements may be expelled from the League by the Council.

IV.—The Covenant does not affect the validity of International engagements, such as Treaties of Arbitration or Regional understandings, like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

V.—The former German Colonies and Territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of colonization by States which are willing to be mandatories of the League, which will exercise a general supervision.

VI.—The member States accept certain responsibilities with regard to labour conditions, the treatment of natives, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilized and semi-civilized countries, transit and trade conditions, public health and Red Cross Societies.

VII.—The League is recognised as the central body interested in co-ordinating and assisting International activities generally.

VIII.—Amendments to the Covenant require the approval of all the States on the Council and a simple majority of those in the Assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but in this case cease to be members of the League.—Reuter.

LATEST CABLES

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS INCREASES TO WORKERS.

WASHINGTON, April 11th.

The Government have ordered increases in railway wages aggregating \$85,000,000 and affecting 400,000 workers.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 16th.

The silver market is steady.

LONDON, April 16th.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report states: Corresponding with the movements of the exchange with the United States, the price has fluctuated daily, except to-day. The Shanghai exchange has risen to 4/9½ per cent.

LABOUR DEMANDS. A DEMOCRATIC APPEAL.

The following manifesto was issued by the National Democratic and Labour party in February:—

THE STRIKE BALLOT.

Miners of Great Britain!

You are called upon to record your vote in the most serious ballot of your lives. The future of your livelihood and the safety of the nation depend upon your wisdom. Without seeking your opinions and desires by a democratic vote, your executive have called upon the Government for the immediate concession of the following:—

1. 30 per cent. increase on present standard wages.
2. Six hours day by legislation.
3. Nationalisation of the mines, and
4. Full standard war wages for any demobilised miners who may not be immediately employed, and full wages to any men who entered the mines during the war should they be displaced to make room for demobilised soldiers.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES.

"How have the Government met these demands? Not by a flat refusal, not by an unsympathetic attitude, but in a spirit of seriousness, of sympathy, and in a perfectly reasonable way. Upon the question of an increase in wages they have made a large immediate advance, and have indicated that whatever further may be due shall date as from the time of the present concession. As to the other demands in the supreme interests of your livelihood and for the sake of the safety of Britain's industry they refused, and in our opinion rightly too, to take a jump in the dark and to say that they will make these large and revolutionary changes without time for consultation with you and complete investigation into the facts, both of which they promise to arrange for immediately. Here, in fact, is what the Government say to each of the concessions asked for:—

"An immediate increase of 1s. per day in wages to compensate for the increased cost of living since the last advance in wages was given. The Board of Trade figures show that the 1s. per day offered up to make the full investigation into the figures as to the increased cost of living since the last wages settlement, and if it should be found that a higher advance than 1s. per day is reasonable, then such additional increase would be added to the 1s. per day and made retrospective.

"Regarding the six hours' day by legislation and the nationalisation of mines, the Government suggest that a most complete investigation should be made into both these questions by a Select Committee. On the Joint Committee suggested the Miners' Federation would have the right to select their share of the representatives.

"With reference to the payment of full standard wages for those described under the fourth heading, the position of the Government is quite definite. They point out that this question applies to every trade in the country, and all orders must be treated alike in this respect. While they cannot agree to the principle of payment of full wages for unemployment, they guarantee doing everything possible to avoid men being unemployed, and as a means to that end they suggest that joint committees should be established at every colliery in the country to make sure of employment being found for all as speedily as is humanly possible.

WHAT IT MEANS.

"The replies of the Government do not quit your executive. They ask you to vote immediately in favour of a strike to secure the concession of all their demands. Think what it means. Because the Government have not undertaken to increase your wages by 30 per cent. immediately, without inquiry into the facts as to what is due to you on all the coalfields, you are asked to strike.

"Because the Government have not promised, without investigation and without regard to the voice of the popularly-elected Parliament, to amend, within a few days, by putting in six hours, the Eight-hour Act, which was passed at your request, after deliberately considering all the facts, you are asked to strike.

"Because the Government have promised, without full inquiry and investigation as to the cost and effect, but high regard for the workers of your industry, to immediately abolish all the coal owners, and to put you under the employment of a Government department by nationalising the mines, you are asked to strike.

"Because the Government will not immediately put demobilised miners in a position of preference as compared with the millions of other workers who have fought in the war you are asked to strike. The whole thing is a wild folly and criminal madness, and can only bring ridicule upon the miners of the land, disaster to their families, and ruin to the trade if the strike takes place. The matter is in your hands—you have to decide. You have to say 'Yes' or 'No' to the proposal. We appeal to you in the name of a common citizenship, out of high regard for the workers of your industry, for the sake of your families, in the name of humanity towards the workers in the trades which are dependent upon your great co-operation, and for the sake of all for which our brothers have fought and died in the recent great war, to say 'No' on your ballot paper.

WHY WE APPEAL.

"The National Democratic and Labour party has no desire to interfere in matters of purely domestic policy as between the executive of your federation and yourselves, but what you are asked to do by your executive goes far beyond the question of mere domestic policy. It goes to the very bedrock of our industry and our national well-being. It goes to the very fabric of our social life and the livelihood of millions of people other than those of you underground toilers. That

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WILL THE GERMANS RETURN TO CHINA?

LONDON, April 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the question of preventing the Germans from returning to China was one for the decision of the Chinese Government, who would doubtless be largely guided by any decisions of the Peace Conference regarding the general policy of trade relations with enemy countries.

STAFF OFFICERS AND DECORATIONS.

In the House of Commons, recently, Captain R. Terrell asked the Secretary of State for War whether, in the issue of war medals and decorations, he would recommend the adoption of some clearly distinguishing mark when the award was made for purely staff services and not for the actual leadership of men on the battlefield.

Mr. Churchill replied that the proposal was not considered practicable.

Captain Terrell asked whether, in view of the dissatisfaction that existed among officers who had earned their decorations under shell fire, the War Office would reconsider this matter.

Mr. Churchill: It is a very difficult question. Everyone has a quite clear opinion of what he would like to do, but the difficulties of drawing the line in practice are enormous. Could not the War Office adopt the same method as obtains in France, and give a distinguishing mark?

Captain Terrell: Would it be possible for the word "Staff" to be printed on the face of all ribbons given to Staff officers? (Laughter.) I am quite certain that all Staff officers would be very proud of it. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Churchill: I would deprecate altogether the House adopting the suggestion that there is something discreditable in officers serving on the Staff. As a matter of fact we lost scores of thousands of men until our Staff was well trained, and then we attained success. While I quite agree that the suffering and sacrifices of fighting units were in some respects more arduous than those of trained officers of the Staff their life was a very hard one in their constant devotion to duty.

Captain Terrell: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that several D.S.O.s and Military Crosses have been awarded to A.D.C.s who have not been under shell fire?

An Hon. Member: And about a thousand O.B.E.s.

Mr. Churchill: I am not aware of that. When we talk of being under shell fire that is a very extensive term. They may have been under long-range artillery fire.

Captain Terrell: Would it be more difficult to apply the same rule as that which obtains in France, and make a difference between orders or medals given to officers and men in the front-line and the same medals given to officers and men at the base?

Mr. Churchill: That is a very far-reaching question. I do not exclude it from examination. It has not been the practice in the British service up to the present, the assumption being that all men do the duty which they are told to do.

is why we make this appeal to you. We say nothing as to the merits of the demands.

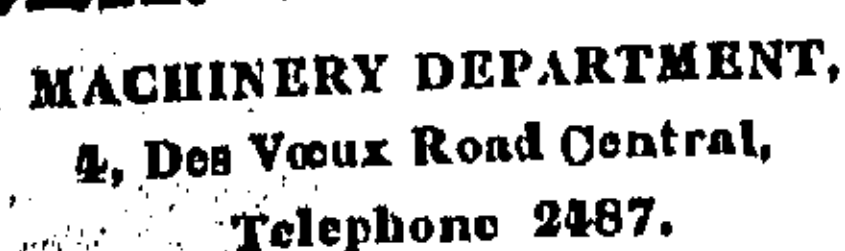
"We are desirous that the miners of this country shall work under a system that shall give the largest possible wages, the lowest possible hours, the best possible conditions that the trade itself can stand to a body of men whose occupation is so unattractive and dangerous, who day and night, in the gloom of the pit, walk hand-in-hand with death. All we ask is that you shall not strike to bring about the great revolutionary changes until by that careful investigation into all the facts made by yourselves and your representatives, and the representatives of the Government, it is shown that they will help your livelihood and not mar it, that they will secure improvement in your lot and not ruin to your trade, and that they will not cut the very funds from under other trades, which are dependent upon you as a key industry. Therefore we appeal again and again that on your ballot paper you will see that the word 'No' is written in an unmistakable way.

J. A. Seddon, M.P., chairman of Council; Clement Edwards, M.P., chairman of Parliamentary party; J. F. Green, M.P., chairman of Executive; Matt Sinn, M.P., Whip C. E. Leachy, M.P., secretary, Parliamentary party; O. J. Jenson, M.P., organiser, A.M. Union; C. B. Stanton, M.P., inf. miners agent, Aberdare; James Walton, M.P., member of Yorkshire Miners' Association; Eldred Hullah, M.P., secretary of the G.G. and M. Union; John Taylor, M.P., Durham; David Gilmore, secretary, and late secretary of Lanarkshire Miners' Union; G. W. E. Jervis, chief organiser.

"A stoppage of work now would help Germany and partly undo the work and sacrifices of your men upon the battlefield; would create chaos in industry and prevent demobilisation going forward, and so prevent men getting home; would force up the present high prices to famine prices, and heap hardship incalculable upon the poor, particularly old-age pensioners; would deplete the funds of other unions which will be called upon to distribute out-of-work pay to hundreds of thousands of fellow trade unionists and directly involved.

"Your vote is serious. Count the cost, deliberate, and think of others as well as of yourselves. Therefore remember to vote 'No'.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 16th.
Asahi Maru, Japanese str., 1,332 tons, Capt. Akai, from Karatsu, which port she left on April 9th, with a cargo of coal. Y.K.K.
Heipong, Portuguese str., 446 tons, Capt. Nogueira, from Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo. Shin Lee S.S. Co.
Wing Hing, Chinese str., 385 tons, Capt. Snowden, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo. Snowman & Co.

April 16th.

Chankong, British str., 1,229 tons, Capt. Mills, from Canton, with a general cargo. B.A.S.
Escador, American str., 3,435 tons, Capt. Thompson, from San Francisco, which port she left on March 8th, with a general cargo. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Eurochiv, British str., 3,000 tons, Capt. Canon, from Mako, which port she left on April 12th, with a general cargo. Butterfield & Swire.
Heipong, British str., 2,483 tons, Captain Bouvet, from Singapore, which port she left on April 9th, with a general cargo. P. & O.
Hong Sang, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. Hussey, from Canton. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kwang Lee, Chinese str., 1,468 tons, Capt. Sangster, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 13th, with a general cargo. C. M. S. N. Co.
Kaijin Maru, Japanese str., 2,010 tons, Capt. Egawa, from Swatow, Amoy and Keelung, with a general cargo. O.S.K.
Shinsei Maru, Japanese str., 1,268 tons, Capt. Takase, from Wuhu, which port she left on April 9th, with a cargo of rice. Sato.
Sunmying, British str., 1,370 tons, Capt. Benson, from Canton, with a general cargo. Butterfield & Swire.
Takema Maru, Japanese str., 668 tons, Capt. Ogawa, from Wuhu, which port she left on April 10th, with a cargo of rice. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Tanaka, British str., 2,275 tons, Capt. Mountain, from Bombay and Singapore, which latter port she left on April 10th, with Government stores.
Yatsushiro, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Mitford, from Calcutta and Singapore, which latter port she left on April 11th, with a general cargo. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

April 16th.
Chin Kiang, for Shanghai.
Chin Shing, for Tientsin.
Daitoku Maru, for Hongkong.
Haidin, for Saigon.
Hoiping, for Hoihow.
Kain Tai, for Shanghai.
Kaijin Maru, for Takao.
Kanagawa, for Singapore.
Kanagawa, for New York.
Kanagawa No. 2, for Singapore.
Kanagawa, for Shanghai.
Shinsei Maru No. 3, for Canton.
Shinsei Maru, for Pakhoi.
Takema Maru, for Canton.
Tienachin, for Saigon.
Yatsushiro, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Heipong*, on April 16th:—Mr. D. Hatch, Mrs. Shimmer, Mr. S. Bissel, Mr. and Mrs. Youan, and Mr. and Mrs. Th. Juklar.
 Per s.s. *Escador*, on April 16th:—Mrs. J. C. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Appleton, Mr. John Bells, Mr. J. B. Borsch, Mr. M. Brodie, Mr. Jose Burruio, Mrs. Anna Birt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, Miss E. Buncanier, Mr. J. A. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Cassiberry, Miss C. Cassiberry, Mr. W. H. Crandall, Mr. G. G. Salkins, Mr. H. Conrath, Mr. F. A. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Donald, Mr. L. Dyson, Mr. E. Eberle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Espiritu, Mr. and Mrs. H. Eadie, Miss Pearl Froyde, Mr. W. B. Foster, Mrs. P. Fazio, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fraser, Mr. M. Friedman, Mr. L. Friedman, Mr. M. A. Flavin, Miss F. L. Flavin, Mrs. C. H. French, Mr. V. D. Gensburger, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gossler, Mr. W. C. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Harr, Mrs. C. E. Holbrenn, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jones, Mrs. Mary M. Jackson, Mr. W. A. Kraft, Mr. Henry Kopad, Mr. W. C. Krenlen, G. Glen A. Knight, Mrs. S. Kent, Mr. J. C. Kessel, Mrs. I. Kelly, Mr. E. S. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lohr, Mr. J. La Mont, Mr. L. J. Lambert, Mr. E. W. Murphy, Mr. Geo. Mayhew, Mr. N. McQuown, Mr. Earl A. Morgan, Mr. D. E. Miller, Lieut. F. C. Mudge, Dr. M. Mendoza, Mrs. W. M. Milne, Mrs. Geo. Newcomer, Mrs. Marie Newton, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Norbury, Mr. A. T. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. O'Brien, Mr. Chas. Oliver, Mrs. Ruth Law Oliver, Mrs. B. O'Leary, Mr. G. G. Peters, Mr. E. Palming, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Perry, Mr. C. W. Roberts, Mrs. M. Radcliffe, Mrs. B. R. Renwick, Miss Rita Renwick, Miss N. Rodriguez, Miss L. Rodriguez, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross, Mr. H. Roseburg, Mr. F. Silva Souza, Mr. W. Swann, Bishop and Mrs. H. C. Stuntz, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Stiles, Miss C. Sonnenberg, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Miss H. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Teucher, Mr. C. W. Wallerich, Mr. C. E. Wilcox, Mr. D. Williams, Mr. W. Winslow, Mr. A. Weingarten, and Mrs. K. Yates.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Dunera*, on April 16th:—Mr. G. W. Ellis, Miss H. Hunt, Miss O. Ross, Mr. K. F. M. Dahl, Miss (Dr.) E. McMaster, Miss F. McLain, Mrs. A. M. Hamilton, Capt. J. Wilson, Mr. T. O. Jones, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. G. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Burwash, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carman, Lieut. N. A. M. Achenman, Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Knollin, Miss E. Cressman, Miss J. Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Mitchellmore, Mrs. D. A. Rice, Mr. E. W. Ellis, Mr. R. C. Russell, Capt. J. (Continued at foot of next column.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	1st May	19th May
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	29th May	16th June
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	26th June	14th July
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	9th July	20th July
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	24th July	11th August
"MONTEAGLE"	2nd August	26th August
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	21st August	6th September
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	18th September	6th October

"FARES-HONGKONG TO EUROPE"
 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... Gold \$491.00
 "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" "MONTEAGLE" ... Gold \$436.00
 Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings, and conditions of service, apply to the General Agent, Messrs. J. A. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on May 14th, to,

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

FOR NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK about end of April.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" F.R.	17th Apr. 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" F.R.	18th Apr. 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"YATSHING" Sun.	20th Apr. 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSANG" Tues.	22nd Apr. 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"WONGSANG" Sat.	24th Apr. 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG" Tues.	26th Apr. 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"O'KONGSANG" Wed.	28th Apr. 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"TUENSANG" Fri.	30th Apr. 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG" Sat.	1st May 4 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

BALPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT.—PASSENGER REGULATIONS.—All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 212.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

Robson, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. W. C. Gadd, Mr. E. O. Christopher, Mr. W. B. Duff, Miss E. Amburn, Mr. S. E. Webb, Rev. and Mrs. E. Grigg, Miss M. Dresser, Miss K. W. Felling, Miss E. M. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. McLain, Mr. J. Reasoner, Mr. J. Laidlaw, Annual Daswani, Capt. M. J. Hudson, Mr. G. Griffiths, Mr. G. Halbert, Mr. J. M. Galbreath, Mr. W. Halbert, and Mr. R. C. Kay.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA & AFAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
 STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NELLORE"	27th April	2nd June	10th June

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"NELLORE"	27th April	2nd June

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.
 WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
 For Passage Rates, Handbooks, etc., apply to
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
 PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
 TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
 REGULAR SAILINGS
 BETWEEN
 CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN AND SEATTLE.
 S.S. "SENATOR"
 sails for Seattle—April 20th.
 FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
 THE ADMIRAL LINE.
 JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
 Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANAGER.

Y. K. K.
 YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
 (THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
 NANYO MARU No. 1...
 NANYO MARU No. 2...
 NANYO MARU No. 3...
 SODEGAURA MARU...
 KYODO MARU No. 13...
 TAMON MARU No. 1...
 ASOSAN MARU...
 CHEIAN MARU...
 REGULAR SERVICE FOR
 FREIGHT BETWEEN
 HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND OR
 SINGAPORE.
 FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
 M. KOBAYASHI, Agent,
 Top Floor, King's Building.
 Tel. 140 and 155.

THE STEAMSHIP
 "KWONGSANG"
 having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by April 21st, at Noon will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
 Hongkong, April 14th, 1919. [640]

THE STEAMSHIP
 "NANSANG"
 having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by April 21st, at Noon will be subject to rent.
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 Hongkong, April 13th, 1919. [643]

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 Hongkong, April 13th, 1919. [643]

WEATHER REPORT.

April 16th, at 11.30.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly over N. China, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone has moved eastward.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.16 inches, against an average of 8.60 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate; cloudy, fog, mist or drizzling rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EUADOR" VOY 12-OUT.
 From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.
 Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Export, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
 All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 22nd, 1919.
 All Claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 23rd, will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.
 PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, April 16th, 1919. [649]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
 From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE
 THE Steamship
 "CHAKSANG"
 having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by April 21st, at Noon will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
 Hongkong, April 14th, 1919. [640]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE
 THE Steamship
 "KWONGSANG"
 having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by April 21st, at Noon will be subject to rent.
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 Hongkong, April 13th, 1919. [642]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
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 Hongkong, April 13th, 1919. [643]

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 Hongkong, April 13th, 1919. [643]

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 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
 Hongkong, April 13th, 1919. [643]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to PEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to PEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELI ERMAN" LINE.

(RILEYMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON and ANTWERP ... "BASSANO" ... sailing about 20th April.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNSHINE"	On 17th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KANGSE"	On 20th Apr. D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 21st Apr. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 24th Apr. Noon.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 27th Apr. D'light.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 20th Apr. at 10 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.		
S.S. "ECUADOR"	...	Apr. 23rd, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	...	May 31st, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	...	June 16th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE	27th April.	2nd June.	10th June.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Mon. 21st Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMUKARA MARU 12,410 tons	Fri. 16th Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	IYO MARU 12,330 tons	Fri. 18th Apr. at Noon.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSUBA MARU 16,980 tons	Sat. 3rd May at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE and SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TOYO MARU	Fri. 25th April.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SHIMBU MARU	Sun. 27th Apr. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	RANGOON MARU	End on April.

For date of sailing Apply at the Company's Office

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

↑ SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, 1st 11 A.M.

↑ Omitting Manila Harbour.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 223 and 228

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KORRA MARU	20,000	27th April, From YOKOHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	28th April, From YOKOHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YOKOHAMA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	21st May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO, CHUK, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, TRENOR BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July, 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.
Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NHRA" ... 10,000 tons	On or about ...
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...
"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons ... On or about 12th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CHIFUKU MARU" ... Sunday, 27th April.
"AMUR MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th May.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"INAHU MARU" ... Monday, 5th May.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 16th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"INAHU MARU" ... Monday, 5th May.
"RASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th May.
SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. S. and ADELAIDE.
"GANGES MARU" ... Sunday, 25th May.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 19th April.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.
HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd April.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokohama.
"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 28th April.
"NANKING MARU" ... Saturday, 3rd May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—Three steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Sook Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 24th April, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 20th April, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
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No. 1, Queen's Building.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
"NANKING" (16,000 tons, American Registry).
"CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" ... June 19th, 1919.
"CHINA" ... April 22nd, 1919.

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Box House Street, Tel. 1023.

